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But these criticisms are unimportant beside the real merits of the work. Dr. Stout has given us an authoritative account of the development of high-school curricula by going back to the sources, and this account includes much that should guide us in the period of reorganization ahead. No student of secondary education can afford to miss a careful reading of this volume.

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Partial correlation and regression.—The author of a recent monograph[1] on the calculation of partial coefficients of correlation and regression equations has discussed the meaning of multiple correlation and developed some of the formulas in a notation somewhat different from that of Yule. In the body of the monograph is a chart consisting of parallel logarithmic scales by means of which the calculations may be performed with a fair degree of accuracy. A larger chart may be obtained separate from the printed material.

The section on the meaning of partial correlation is helpful in the clearness with which the notation is presented and in the illustrative examples, but the analysis on the whole is fragmentary, possibly because of the brevity of the monograph. Thus, in discussing the regression coefficient, the writer resorts to the phrase, "It may be readily proven by calculus," avoiding the most fundamental part of the whole analysis for which the reader would have to turn to Merriam and Yule. Again, by avoiding the normal equations, the writer finds himself puzzled by the independence of the variables, a matter not to be settled by "the keen philosopher," as he suggests.

In discussing the formulas in multiple correlation, Dr. Kelley makes use of three new symbols, z, k, and β, which simplify some of the results formally, but only slightly from the standpoint of calculation. The correlation coefficient and the writer's k-function bear the same relation as the sine and cosine, and hence may be obtained from trigonometric tables, or more roughly from the chart accompanying the monograph. The quantities z and β are simple functions of the original variables and regression coefficients, but since the latter give "the most serviceable form of regression equation," as the writer points out, the use of the former quantities is at least open to question.

The chart itself will be helpful to anyone who can manipulate the slide rule and interpolate scale values with accuracy but for most work will be less satisfactory than the ruler, the principles of construction being of course the same. The scales for the k-functions are ingeniously arranged and will be of service in work requiring rough approximation. A thin transparent straightedge might well accompany the chart.

KARL J. HOLZINGER

[1] TRUMAN L. KELLEY, *Chart to Facilitate the Calculation of Partial Coefficients of Correlation and Regression Equations.* "Stanford University Publications," Special Monograph No. 1. Stanford University, California: Stanford University, 1921. Pp. 24. $1.50.